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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

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Highlights

Outlook Uncertain

Uncertainty over the future direction of the economy continues following the sharp drop in stock market prices in mid-October. The rise in interest rates, which was at least partially responsible for the decline in the stock market, ended after the Federal Reserve injected new funds into the banking system.

Long term problems threatening the economy persist. The trade deficit widened in the third quarter, while the nation's budget deficit will remain large even if the deficit reduction agreement between the Administration and Congressional leaders is enacted. Financing budget deficits, of course, puts upward pressure on interest rates, and with the value of the dollar declining in terms of foreign currency, the continued influx of funds from abroad is less certain.

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	Oct. 1987* (Prel.)	Sept. 1987* (Rev.)	Oct. 1986
Civilian Labor Force	2,268,900	2,250,700	2,231,300
Total Employment	2,110,700	2,097,400	2,055,700
Total Unemployment	158,200	153,300	165,600
State Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.8	7.5
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.7	6.6

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Labor Market Conditions Strong

While the outlook is cloudy, labor market conditions in both the state and nation were strong in October. Nationally, civilian employment rose 415,000 in October after seasonally adjustment and was up 3,000,000 or 2.7 percent over the year. Unemployment in the civilian labor force after seasonal adjustment edged up from 5.9 to 6.0 percent between September and October but was down from 6.9 percent in October 1986. In Washington State employment rose 13,300 in October. The increase was greater than normal for this time of the year and after seasonal adjustment, employment moved up 21,200. Over the year, total employment in the state rose 55,000 to match the 2.7 percent gain nationally. Unemployment increased from 6.8 to 7.0 percent in Washington between September and October but unemployment normally increases more at this time of the year. After seasonal adjustment, the rate dropped from 7.8 to 7.6 percent. Over the year, the jobless rate in the state dropped one-half point, from 7.5 to 7.0 percent.

OCTOBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Education Job Gains Offset Seasonal Losses

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 7,500 between September and October as seasonal growth in education jobs more than offset losses in food processing, construction, tourist-related businesses in the trade and

services industries and other activities which normally begin to cut back at the end of summer. Public education employment rose 19,700. Many of the new jobs were at universities and colleges where the academic year begins after mid-September. (Employment estimates related to the week including the 12th of the month.) Growth in higher education was augmented by continued hiring at elementary and secondary schools which were rounding out their staffing for the new school year. The increase in public payrolls, however, was pared by seasonal reductions in park, playground and forestry payrolls, which reduced the net increase in civilian government payrolls to 12,900.

Fewer Tourist Jobs

Retail trade employment fell back 2,200 in October with the summer tourist season over and fewer jobs at restaurants and gasoline service stations. The end of several hundred temporary jobs at food stands and other eating places at fairs, especially the Western Washington Fair in Puyallup, also reduced employment. Retail payrolls, however, will expand in November and December as temporary workers are hired to serve holiday shoppers. In 1986, employment in retail trade rose 7,500 between October and December.

Private Education Up

Less tourist business also reduced employment in several service industries including hotels, motels, resorts, amusement parks, carnivals, golf courses and other summer-oriented businesses. Nonetheless, employment in the services group moved up 1,000 in October as the losses were more than offset by seasonal gains in private education and further growth in medical care jobs.

In most other nonmanufacturing industries employment was lower. Construction payrolls fell 1,000, but the drop was less than normal for October as dry, relatively warm weather allowed some outdoor projects to continue which would have been slowed or closed down until spring in most years. Transportation-communications-utilities had 1,100 fewer jobs because of normal seasonal reductions in transportation. Utilities employment also fell because of the decline in building activity at this time of the year. Finance, insurance and real estate employed 1,000 fewer workers in October, which was largely due to the usual cutback in real estate activity at the beginning of fall.

Canneries Winding Down

Manufacturing employment slipped 1,200 in October mainly due to seasonal cutbacks in food products where activity at canning and freezing plants began winding down for the year. Snack food manufacturers also reduced production seasonally. The only other sizable reduction was in lumber and wood products which fell 600. Losses normally occur in the industry with the onset of autumn because of less demand from the building industry and less favorable weather. This year, however, the less favorable weather was a drought which resulted in restrictions on logging because of the danger of forest fires.

Partially offsetting these losses was an increase of 900 in transportation equipment. Aerospace accounted for 700 of the new jobs as it continued its expansion. The current expansion in aerospace has lasted four years. Since October 1983, aerospace employment in the state has increased 33,000 or over 50 percent. "Other transportation equipment" augmented the increase in aerospace in October with a gain of 200. All of the increase was in boatbuilding where pleasure boat manufacturing is booming.

YEAR-TO-YEAR DEVELOPMENTS

74,000 New Jobs

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state is not only well above year-earlier levels but has increased its margin of growth in recent months. On an average annual basis, nonfarm payroll employment rose nearly 60,000 between 1985 and 1986. In October, however, wage and salary employment was up 74,000 over the year.

Most of the expansion continues to be in the trade (up 25,200) and services (up 18,900) industries which together accounted for nearly six out of every ten new jobs. Significant growth, however, occurred in other sectors including manufacturing.

Construction employment advanced 5,600 year to year despite weakness in homebuilding because of higher mortgage rates this year. Commercial, highway and other public construction accounted for most of the expansion. Transportation, communications and utilities added 3,900 workers over the year. Trucking and warehousing was credited with about two-thirds of the increase, while air transportation also reported substantial employment growth. Communications,

though, was lower because of more competition following deregulation of the telephone industry and the need to improve profit margins. Finance, insurance and real estate was up 1,100 from October 1986. Commercial banking, however, employed fewer workers because of mergers and the need to improve profit margins. Real estate firms also reduced employment over the year, reflecting the impact of higher interest rates on home sales.

Government Jobs Up Slightly

Government civilian employment increased 4,100 over the year. The relative gain was small, up only 1.2 percent compared with the overall increase of 4.1 percent in nonagricultural payroll employment. Budget deficits on the federal level and slow growth in tax revenue on the state and local level are likely to continue to restrain growth in government jobs.

Manufacturing Expanding

Manufacturing employment added 15,000 year to year, and despite long-term retrenchment in lumber, shipbuilding, and primary metals was at an all-time October high. The previous high for October was 319,700 in 1979. This October 324,100 were employed in manufacturing, although there were sizable shifts in individual industries from 1979. Major losses from 1979 occurred in lumber (down 12,200), primary metals (down 5,300), other transportation equipment - mainly shipbuilding (down 7,100), and food products (down 2,700). Offsetting these losses were gains in aerospace (up 19,000), machinery (up 2,900), instruments (up 4,200), printing-publishing (up 3,800), chemicals (up 2,800) and other nondurable goods - including plastics (up 3,400).

In the latest 12-month period, aerospace added 7,800 workers to account for over half of the new manufacturing jobs. Lumber posted a moderate gain of 1,900 as brisk export demand from Japan more than offset the effect of the decline in housing starts in the U.S. Although shipbuilding was down 500 over the year, the loss was more than offset by growth at firms building pleasure boats and higher employment at truck-trailer manufacturers. As a result, employment in "other transportation equipment" advanced 1,000 year to year. Several other manufacturing industries were also credited with gains over the year. While smaller, they added depth to the current expansion.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment Up In Most Areas

Unemployment increased in most areas of the state between September and October, prior to seasonal adjustment. Total employment also increased because of the expansion in education, but few of those laid off in food processing, lumber, construction and other declining industries were hired in education.

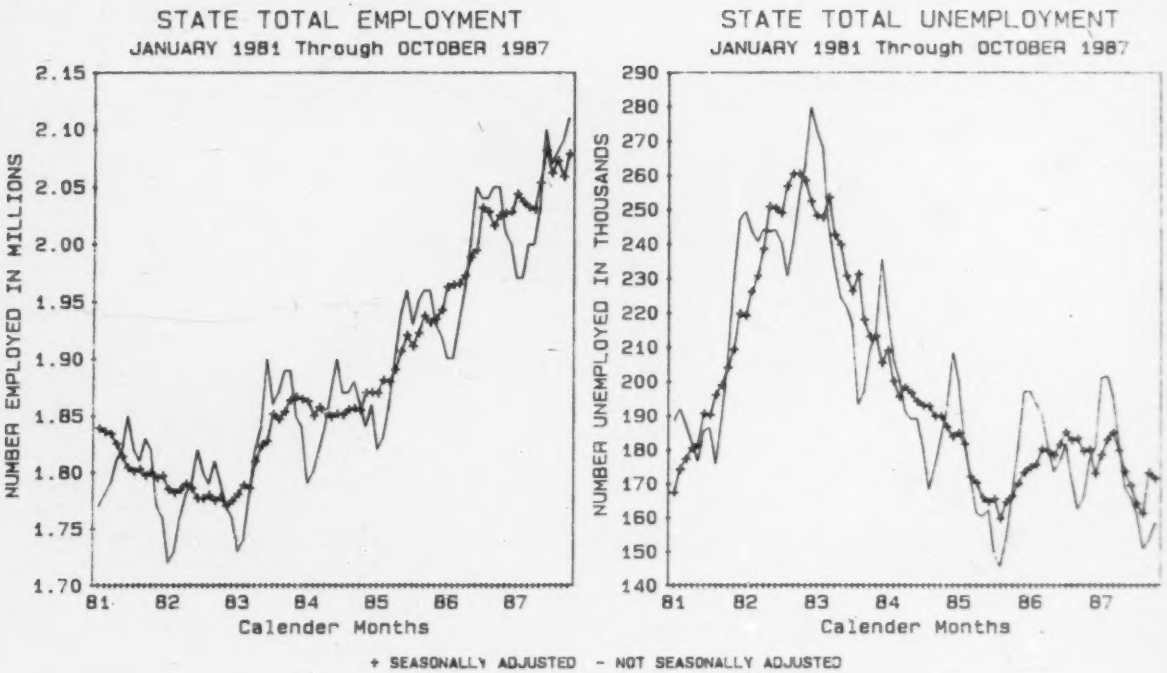
The jobless rate rose more in Eastern Washington than on the west side largely because of layoffs at food processing plants which are concentrated east of the Cascades. In Eastern Washington the unemployment rate moved up from 7.1 to 7.5 percent over the month, while the rate in Western Washington edged up from 6.7 to 6.8 percent. In Yakima County a late apple harvest boosted employment nearly 3,000, but these jobs were largely filled by migrants, which did little to reduce local unemployment. Unemployment, in fact, rose 1,700 and the jobless rate in the county jumped from 7.5 to 8.8 percent mainly because of layoffs in food processing and other seasonally declining industries.

Seattle's Rate Down

On the west side the overall change was strongly influenced by the developments in the Seattle Metropolitan Area where the rate edged down from 5.9 to 5.8 percent. Seattle, of course, is less dependent on seasonal industries such as food processing and lumber than the rest of the state. The relative stability in Seattle helped moderate increases in other Western Washington areas, especially counties highly dependent on the lumber industry which lost jobs in October.

Unemployment Up In Lumber Counties Over The Year

The unemployment rate fell in most areas of the state over the year. Counties highly dependent on the lumber industry, however, were an exception. The overall rate in these 14 counties rose from 10.3 percent in October 1986 to 10.7 percent in October 1987. Lumber employment has expanded over the year, but not enough to prevent unemployment from rising in these areas. Restrictions in logging this October because of fire danger contributed to the higher unemployment in logging areas.



INDUSTRY NOTES

Record Lumber Production Forecast

The Western Wood Products Association expects U.S. lumber consumption to total 50.1 billion board feet in 1987 and set a record for the fourth straight year. Housing starts have declined this year because of higher mortgage rates, but home remodeling has expanded. Export demand for logs and lumber has also picked up. While homebuilding has declined in the U.S., in Japan it jumped from 1.3 million starts in 1986 to a projected 1.6 million in 1987. In the first half of 1987, log exports to Japan increased 17 percent, while lumber exports rose 24 percent from the comparable period in 1986.

Lumber Production May Drop In 1988

A further expansion in lumber consumption next year is unlikely. A U.S. Forest Service researcher has forecast that U.S. lumber production and consumption will fall four to seven percent in 1988 because of the loss of wealth and lowered confidence in the economy following the sharp drop in the stock market in October. Housing starts are expected to fall eight percent in 1988 as a result of the stock market losses, overbuilding in 1986 and new tax laws which eliminated some incentives for building apartments.

Rainfall Restores Job

In mid-November the Simpson Tacoma Kraft Co. began recalling workers laid off in October when it was forced to reduce operations because of a shortage of water. Rainfall in November increased the water supply, but a shortage still exists. A spokesman for Simpson said it would take some time before all 130 affected workers are recalled because of the time necessary to increase production. Greater pulp and production will also help the sawmills and chipping mills which sell woodchips to the plant.

Airbus Subsidies Threaten Boeing Jobs

A forecast in the Annual Foreign Trade Barriers Report indicates European subsidies to Airbus Industrie's A320 jetliner could cost the U.S. 50,000 jobs, including 33,000 at Boeing. This assumes that Airbus sells 600 of the aircraft by 1998. Through September, 297 orders and options have been received for the A320 according to Airbus. The A320 competes with Boeing's smaller 737 aircraft and the Douglas MD-80. The report claims the subsidies will lower U.S. sales by 150 planes.

U.S. and Western European trade officials are now negotiating a new agreement on competition in the aircraft industry. The new agreement is expected to require future subsidies to Airbus be repaid, prohibit the sale of aircraft below cost and improper inducements and pressure on airlines and governments. The agreement is also expected to address how government funds for military projects will be repaid when those projects have commercial applications. Airbus claims U.S. aircraft manufacturers are subsidized through military contracts. The negotiated agreement is expected to be presented to the ministers of the European Economic Community on December 10 and 11.

$750 Million Space Contract for Boeing

The Boeing Company was awarded a $750 million space-station contract in early December which could lead to $3 billion or more in related contracts over the next 20 years according to a Boeing spokesman. In the current contract, Boeing will build living and working quarter modules and a logistics module for the space station. About 1,500 jobs will result from the contract. The modules will be built in Alabama. Boeing sought the housing and laboratory contract because it believes it will lead to future contracts as space research expands. Much of that work will be done in Seattle, according to a company spokesman.

150 Jobs Cut At Fairchild Plant

National Semiconductor Corp. announced in November that it was eliminating 150 jobs at the Fairchild plant in Puyallup which it acquired in October. The layoffs are part of a plan to streamline and reorganize the company following its merger with Fairchild. Fifty of the jobs will be transferred to a National plant in Maine and 100 will be eliminated. The positions being eliminated are non-production jobs providing support services. Following the merger, many of those positions were no longer necessary.

Few, if any, workers will be offered transfers, but the company will help those affected find new jobs and will provide "substantial severance packages." A company spokesman said that the long-term prospects for the plant were good, and that the firm expects to move one operation from California to Puyallup next year. No estimate of the number of jobs involved was given.

Layoffs at Hanford

Westinghouse Hanford, the major contractor at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, has asked its employees to volunteer to be laid off because funding reductions are likely in a number of its programs. Workers who resign by November 16 can receive one week's pay for each year of employment at Hanford, up to a maximum of ten weeks.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Leading Indicators Down

Economic indicators have taken on a more pessimistic tone with a decline in the leading indicator index, lower consumer confidence and a sharp drop in housing starts. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the governments main barometer of economic activity, fell 0.2 percent in October largely because of lower stock market prices. Most of other leading indicators advanced. Without the decline in stocks the index would have increased about 0.9 percent. The drop in stock market prices, however, was not fully reflected in the index because the average of daily closing prices is used. The index in October, therefore, includes high stock prices before October 19 as well as the lower prices after the sharp drop. The overall index is expected to be down substantially in November because of lower stock prices alone.

While the drop in the stock index accounted for most of the decline in the Leading Indicator Index in October, slight declines also occurred in orders for consumer goods and building permits. On the positive side, the average workweek in manufacturing advanced sharply, but that partially reflects recovery from a decline in September which resulted from a late Labor Day. Other leading indicators moving in a positive direction in October included initial claims for unemployment compensation (declined), the business delivery index, orders for plant and equipment, sensitive material prices, and the money supply. Data were not available for the preliminary October estimate on credit outstanding or changes in inventories.

Consumer Confidence Down

Surveys by the University of Michigan and the Conference Board, an industry-supported research group, indicated consumer confidence fell in November because the stock market crash lowered expectations on the economy. The university's Survey Research Center reported its index of consumer sentiment fell to 83.1 in November from 89.3 in October and 93.6 in September. The Conference Board's confidence index fell to 96.3 in November from a 15-year high of 117 in early October. However, their survey indicated U.S. households plan to spend about the same on holiday gifts this year as last year. The director of the board's Consumer Research Center said that the index in November was still up from a year ago despite the drop. He noted that in a recession the index falls to around 50.

Purchasing Agents See Slower Growth

The monthly survey of 250 purchasing managers by the National Association of Purchasing Management indicated production and new orders increased for the 11th consecutive month, but the growth rate slowed. Over half of the purchasing agents surveyed believe that its too early to estimate the impact of the stock market decline on their companies, while 31 percent expect no change. Another ten percent expect business at their firms to decline and six percent believe their business will increase because of the stock market drop. The survey's composite index fell to 58.9 in November from 61.8 in October. A figure over 50 percent generally indicates the economy is expanding.

Housing Starts Down

National housing starts fell 8.2 percent in October to their lowest level since April 1983. Analysts blamed the decline on the drop in stock

rket prices and high mortgage rates which proceeded the October 19th crash. Some analysts expect the recent drop in interest rates to prevent further declines in housing starts. Mortgage rates rose from around 10.25 to 10.50 percent in early July to about 12 percent in early October. By mid-November they declined to around 10.75 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

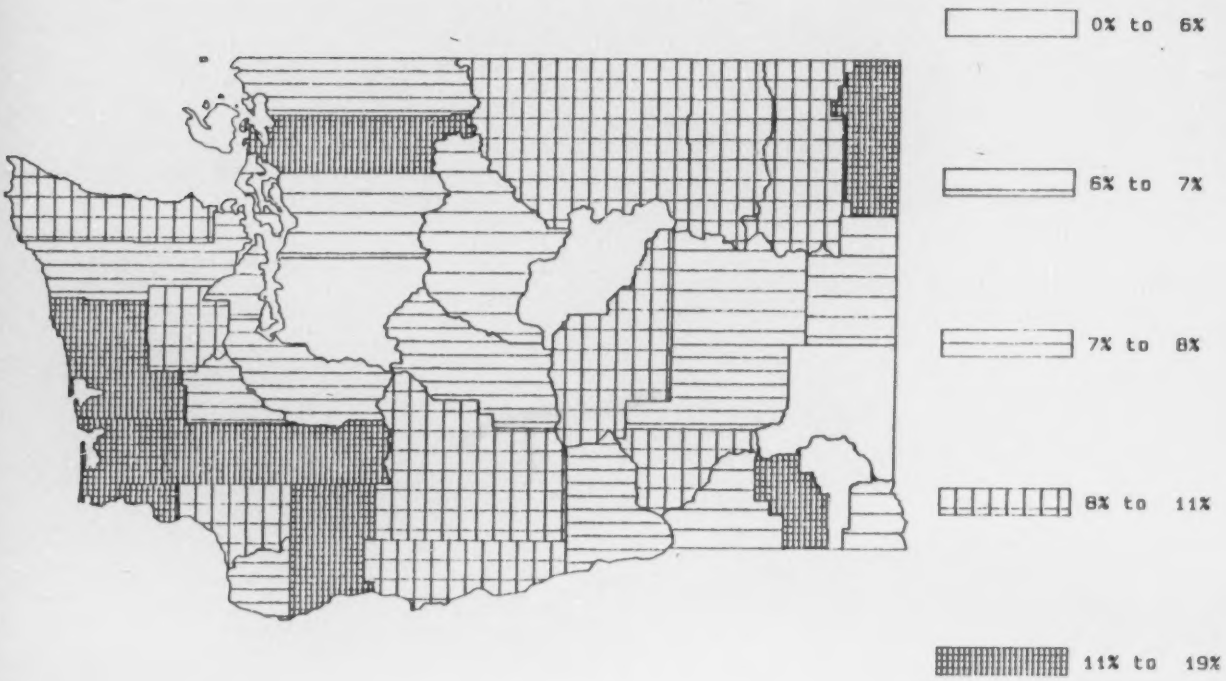
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

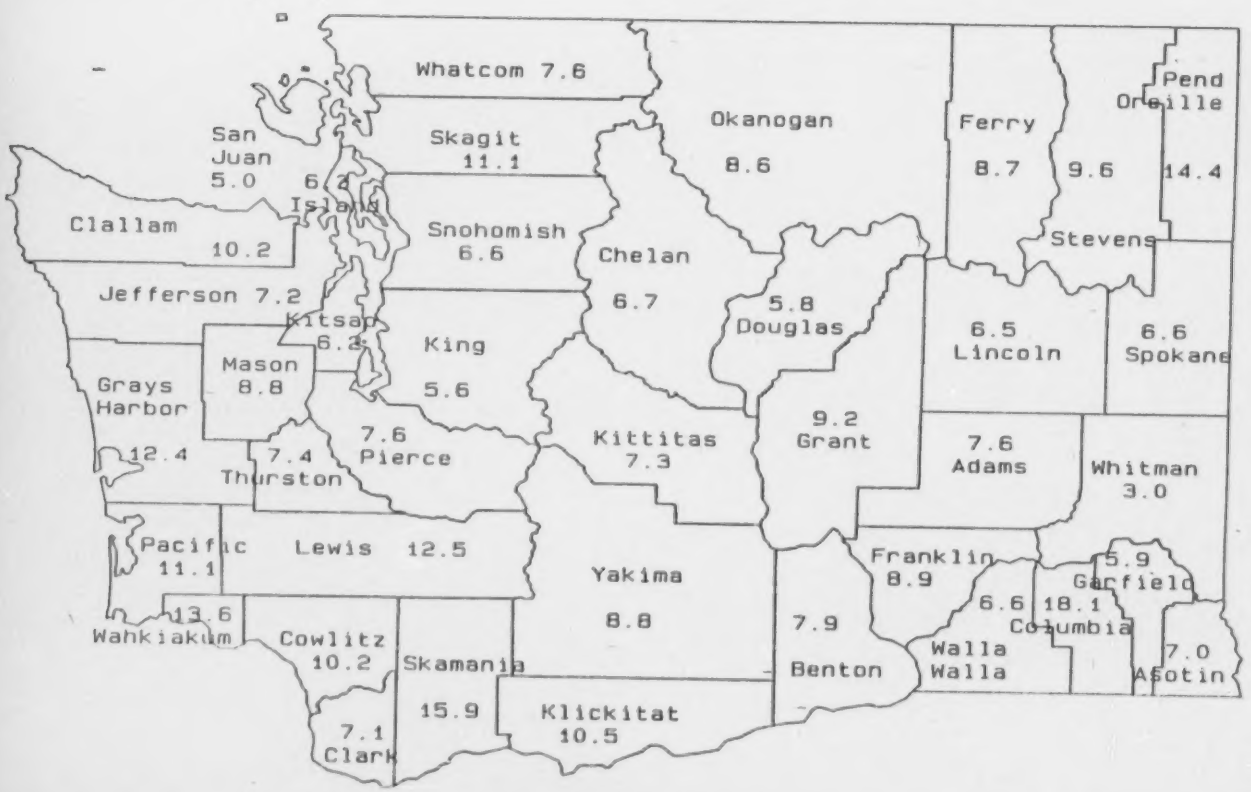
	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987
U.S. City Average	345.3	344.4	330.5	4.5	4.3
	Jan.-June 1987	Jan.-June 1986		Jan.-June '86 to Jan.-June '87	
Seattle*	329.7	324.9		1.5	

* The Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer develops bimonthly CPI data for the Seattle area. Beginning this year the Seattle index will be published twice a year. The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

OCTOBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State of Washington 7.0





Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

December 2, 1987
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	OCTOBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				SEPTEMBER 1987 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,270,200	2,123,000	147,200	6.5	2,241,600	2,101,300	140,300	6.3
Bellingham MSA	59,100	54,900	4,200	7.1	57,100	53,200	3,900	6.8
Bremerton MSA	73,000	68,800	4,200	5.8	71,200	67,700	3,500	4.9
Olympia MSA	71,400	66,500	4,900	6.9	70,600	66,000	4,600	6.5
Seattle PMSA	1,006,000	951,400	54,600	5.4	992,200	938,700	53,500	5.4
King County 2/	801,300	759,300	42,000	5.2	789,700	749,100	40,600	5.1
Snohomish County 2/	204,800	192,200	12,600	6.2	202,500	189,600	12,900	6.4
Spokane MSA	165,000	154,800	10,200	6.2	162,500	152,800	9,700	6.0
Tacoma MSA	239,500	222,600	16,900	7.1	236,700	220,400	16,300	6.9
Tri-Cities MSA	67,900	62,700	5,200	7.7	67,800	62,900	4,900	7.2
Benton County 2/	52,200	48,400	3,800	7.3	52,200	48,600	3,600	6.9
Franklin County 2/	15,600	14,300	1,300	8.3	15,700	14,400	1,300	8.3
Vancouver PMSA	109,900	102,600	7,300	6.6	109,400	102,200	7,200	6.6
Yakima MSA	98,400	90,300	8,100	8.2	93,500	87,100	6,400	6.8
Adams	6,870	6,390	480	7.0	6,990	6,570	420	6.0
Asotin	8,420	7,870	550	6.5	8,420	7,880	540	6.4
Clallam	23,280	21,060	2,220	9.5	23,520	21,500	2,020	8.6
Columbia	1,760	1,460	300	17.0	1,640	1,390	250	15.2
Cowlitz	33,730	30,520	3,210	9.5	33,630	30,200	3,430	10.2
Ferry	2,420	2,220	200	8.3	2,510	2,320	190	7.6
Garfield	1,020	960	60	5.9	1,030	980	50	4.9
Grant	26,970	24,670	2,300	8.5	26,340	24,350	1,990	7.6
Grays Harbor	26,020	23,000	3,020	11.6	26,000	23,250	2,750	10.6
Island	17,990	16,940	1,050	5.8	17,740	16,760	980	5.5
Jefferson	8,360	7,800	560	6.7	8,640	8,130	510	5.9
Kittitas	11,990	11,180	810	6.8	11,380	10,530	850	7.5
Klickitat	7,320	6,600	720	9.8	7,320	6,470	850	11.6
Lewis	24,490	21,630	2,860	11.7	24,330	21,540	2,790	11.5
Lincoln	4,310	4,050	260	6.0	4,320	4,110	210	4.9
Mason	12,610	11,580	1,030	8.2	12,560	11,700	860	6.8
Okanogan	16,780	15,440	1,340	8.0	16,730	15,480	1,250	7.5
Pacific	6,560	5,880	680	10.4	6,660	5,980	680	10.2
Pend Oreille	2,750	2,380	370	13.5	2,850	2,450	400	14.0
San Juan	5,190	4,940	250	4.8	5,890	5,670	220	3.7
Skagit	32,740	29,340	3,400	10.4	33,060	30,010	3,050	9.2
Skamania	2,450	2,080	370	15.1	2,570	2,140	430	16.7
Stevens	10,980	9,990	990	9.0	10,930	10,060	870	8.0
Wahkiakum	1,170	1,020	150	12.8	1,210	1,020	190	15.7
Walla Walla	22,400	21,030	1,370	6.1	22,810	21,500	1,310	5.7
Wenatchee Labor Area	42,900	40,350	2,550	5.9	42,850	40,210	2,620	6.1
Chelan County 2/	29,089	27,279	1,810	6.2	29,020	27,170	1,850	6.4
Douglas County 2/	13,820	13,080	740	5.4	13,810	13,040	770	5.6
Whitman	18,560	18,050	510	2.7	18,640	18,110	530	2.8

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 12/2/87
Benchmark: 1986

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	OCTOBER 1987 PRELIMINARY 1/				SEPTEMBER 1987 REVISED 1/				OCTOBER 1986 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,268,900	2,110,700	158,200	7.0	2,250,700	2,097,400	153,300	6.8	2,221,300	2,055,700	165,600	7.5
Bellingham MSA	59,000	54,500	4,500	7.6	57,400	53,100	4,300	7.5	57,600	53,000	4,600	8.0
Bremerton MSA	72,900	68,400	4,500	6.2	71,400	67,600	3,800	5.3	70,900	66,400	4,500	6.3
Olympia MSA	71,400	66,100	5,300	7.4	70,900	65,900	5,000	7.1	70,800	65,200	5,600	7.9
Seattle PMSA	1,004,600	945,900	58,700	5.8	995,400	936,900	58,500	5.9	975,300	914,600	60,700	6.2
King County 2/	800,100	754,900	45,200	5.6	792,100	747,700	44,400	5.6	777,000	729,900	47,100	6.1
Snohomish County 2/	204,500	191,000	13,500	6.6	203,300	189,200	14,100	6.9	198,400	184,700	13,700	6.9
Spokane MSA	164,800	153,900	10,900	6.6	163,100	152,500	10,600	6.5	165,100	153,000	12,100	7.3
Tacoma PMSA	239,500	221,300	18,200	7.6	237,800	220,000	17,800	7.5	233,800	214,700	19,100	8.2
Tri-Cities MSA	67,900	62,300	5,600	8.2	68,200	62,800	5,400	7.9	68,600	62,600	6,000	8.7
Benton County 2/	52,200	48,100	4,100	7.9	52,400	48,500	3,900	7.4	52,800	48,300	4,500	8.5
Franklin County 2/	15,700	14,300	1,400	8.9	15,800	14,400	1,400	8.9	15,800	14,300	1,500	9.5
Vancouver PMSA	109,800	102,000	7,800	7.1	109,900	102,000	7,900	7.2	104,800	95,600	9,200	8.8
Yakima MSA	98,500	89,800	8,700	8.8	93,900	86,900	7,000	7.5	96,000	86,500	9,500	9.9
Adams	6,880	6,360	520	7.6	7,010	6,550	460	6.6	6,780	6,120	660	9.7
Asotin	8,420	7,830	590	7.0	8,460	7,870	590	7.0	8,330	7,740	590	7.1
Clallam	23,320	20,940	2,380	10.2	23,670	21,460	2,210	9.3	22,460	20,410	2,050	9.1
Columbia	1,770	1,450	320	18.1	1,660	1,390	270	16.3	1,740	1,380	360	20.7
Cowlitz	33,800	30,350	3,450	10.2	33,890	30,150	3,740	11.0	34,630	31,330	3,300	9.5
Ferry	2,410	2,200	210	8.7	2,520	2,310	210	8.3	2,550	2,260	290	11.4
Garfield	1,010	950	60	5.9	1,030	980	50	4.9	1,010	930	80	7.9
Grant	26,990	24,520	2,470	9.2	26,470	24,300	2,170	8.2	26,480	24,080	2,400	9.1
Grays Harbor	26,110	22,860	3,250	12.4	26,210	23,210	3,000	11.4	25,840	22,820	3,020	11.7
Island	17,980	16,850	1,130	6.3	17,790	16,720	1,070	6.0	17,030	16,000	1,030	6.0
Jefferson	8,360	7,760	600	7.2	8,680	8,120	560	6.5	8,160	7,530	630	7.7
Kittitas	11,980	11,110	870	7.3	11,440	10,510	930	8.1	12,030	11,130	900	7.5
Klickitat	7,330	6,560	770	10.5	7,390	6,460	930	12.6	7,700	6,970	730	9.5
Lewis	24,590	21,510	3,080	12.5	24,550	21,500	3,050	12.4	24,250	21,720	2,530	10.4
Lincoln	4,300	4,020	280	6.5	4,330	4,100	230	5.3	4,480	4,190	290	6.5
Mason	12,620	11,510	1,110	8.8	12,620	11,680	940	7.4	13,320	12,210	1,110	8.3
Okanogan	16,790	15,350	1,440	8.6	16,820	15,450	1,370	8.1	16,950	15,270	1,680	9.9
Pacific	6,580	5,850	730	11.1	6,710	5,970	740	11.0	7,040	6,290	750	10.7
Pend Oreille	2,770	2,370	400	14.4	2,890	2,450	440	15.2	3,070	2,460	610	19.9
San Juan	5,170	4,910	260	5.0	5,900	5,660	240	4.1	4,450	4,180	270	6.1
Skagit	32,820	29,170	3,650	11.1	33,280	29,950	3,330	10.0	32,000	28,530	3,470	10.8
Skamania	2,460	2,070	390	15.9	2,610	2,140	470	18.0	2,300	2,040	260	11.3
Stevens	10,990	9,930	1,060	9.6	11,000	10,040	960	8.7	10,710	9,470	1,240	11.6
Wahkiakum	1,180	1,020	160	13.6	1,220	1,020	200	16.4	1,170	1,040	130	11.1
Walla Walla	22,370	20,900	1,470	6.6	22,900	21,460	1,440	6.3	22,790	20,900	1,890	8.3
Wenatchee Labor Area	42,860	40,120	2,740	6.4	43,000	40,130	2,870	6.7	42,480	39,020	3,460	8.1
Chelan County 2/	29,050	27,110	1,940	6.7	29,150	27,120	2,030	7.0	28,790	26,370	2,420	8.4
Douglas County 2/	13,810	13,010	800	5.8	13,850	13,010	840	6.1	13,700	12,650	1,050	7.7
Whitman	18,490	17,940	550	3.0	18,650	18,070	580	3.1	18,580	17,960	620	3.3

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series.

2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	Oct. 1987 (Prel.)	Sep. 1987 (Rev.)	Oct. 1986 (Rev.)	Sep. 1986 (Rev.)	Numerical Change Sep. 87 to Oct. 87	Numerical Change Oct. 86 to Oct. 87
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY....	1877.5	1870.0	1803.5	1804.7	7.5	74.0
MANUFACTURING.....	324.1	325.3	309.1	311.4	-1.2	15.0
Durable Goods.....	226.7	226.5	214.3	214.8	0.2	12.4
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.7	41.3	38.8	39.3	-0.6	1.9
Furniture & Fixtures.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass.....	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	-0.2	-0.2
Primary Metals.....	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.4 3/	0.0	0.3
Aluminum.....	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.2 3/	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metals.....	10.9	10.9	10.2	10.6	0.0	0.7
Machinery.....	28.8	28.7	28.1 3/	28.6	0.1	0.7
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)...	16.5	16.4	15.9 3/	16.3	0.1	0.6
Electrical Equip.....	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.3	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equip.....	108.9	108.0	100.1	99.5	0.9	8.8
Aerospace.....	95.3	94.6	87.5	87.1	0.7	7.8
Other Transp. Equip.....	13.6	13.4 3/	12.6	12.4	0.2	1.0
Instruments & Related.....	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	0.0	0.0
Misc. Manufacturing.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods.....	97.4	98.8	94.8	96.6	-1.4	2.6
Food & Kindred Products....	33.7	35.0	32.8	34.5	-1.3	0.9
Canned & Preserved Foods.	13.2	14.2	12.8	14.3	-1.0	0.4
Apparel & Allied Products..	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	-0.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products....	17.3	17.5	17.0	17.3	-0.2	0.3
Printing & Publishing.....	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.8	0.2	0.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	0.0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/..	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.0	0.0	0.7
MINING & QUARRYING	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	97.0	98.0	91.4	93.5	-1.0	5.6
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTIL.....	100.6	101.7 3/	96.7	98.0	-1.1	3.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	466.6	468.7	441.4	445.1	-2.1	25.2
Wholesale Trade.....	115.5	115.4	110.1	110.6	0.1	5.4
Retail Trade.....	351.1	353.3	331.3	334.5	-2.2	19.8
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	107.3	108.3	106.2	107.2	-1.0	1.1
SERVICES.....	419.8	418.8	400.9	402.4	1.0	18.9
Health Services.....	130.0	129.3	123.6	123.6	0.7	6.4
GOVERNMENT.....	359.0	346.1	354.9	344.1	12.9	4.1
Federal.....	71.6	73.1	70.6	71.2	-1.5	1.0
State & Local.....	287.4	273.0 3/	284.3	272.9 3/	14.4	3.1
Education.....	154.3	134.6 3/	152.8	137.7 3/	19.7	1.5
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES.....	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	-1.8	-0.1

_1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

_2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

_3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Oct Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Oct-87	Sept-87	Oct-86	Oct-87	Sept-87	Oct-86	Oct-87	Sept-87	Oct-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	195,800	$478.00	$471.58	$460.18	39.9	39.2	39.5	$11.98	$12.03	$11.65
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	35,200	$401.48	$389.66	$408.56	36.3	35.2	38.8	$11.06	$11.07	$10.53
Primary Metal Industries	9,500	$559.28	$565.80	$540.94	44.6	44.1	43.0	$12.54	$12.83	$12.58
Fabricated Metal Products	8,500	$425.88	$417.38	$439.56	39.0	37.4	39.6	$10.92	$11.16	$11.10
Machinery	17,400	$386.40	$373.25	**$370.72	40.0	38.4	38.9	$9.66	$9.72	$9.53
Food and Kindred Products	24,500	$360.04	$367.20	$346.88	37.7	37.7	37.5	$9.55	$9.74	$9.25
Chemical and Allied Products	5,200	$653.56	$634.26	$593.28	42.8	41.7	41.2	$15.27	$15.21	$14.40
Transportation Equipment	45,800	$621.46	**$605.26	$567.18	42.8	41.8	41.1	$14.52	$14.48	$13.80
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	73,000	$618.36	$560.84	$600.16	38.1	34.9	37.3	$16.23	$16.07	$16.09
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	285,700	$319.86	$333.10	$313.74	34.1	35.1	33.2	$9.38	$9.49	$9.45

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes.

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